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PATENT APPLICATION OF

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ENTITLED

INPUT DEVICE WITH FORWARD/BACKWARD CONTROL

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INPUT DEVICE WITH FORWARD/BACKWARD CONTROL

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application serial number 09/153,148 filed
5 on September 14, 1998, entitled INPUT DEVICE WITH FORWARD/BACKWARD CONTROL, identified by attorney docket number M61.12-0083; and this application relates to U.S. patent application serial number 09/152,434, filed on September 14, 1998, entitled
10 PROXIMITY SENSOR IN A COMPUTER INPUT DEVICE identified by attorney docket number M61.12-0073; and this application relates to U.S. patent application serial number 09/152,443, filed on September 14, 1998, entitled METHOD OF INTERACTING WITH A COMPUTER USING A
15 PROXIMITY SENSOR IN A COMPUTER INPUT DEVICE, identified by attorney docket number M61.12-0095; and this application relates to U.S. patent application serial number 09/286,739, filed on April 6, 1999, entitled COMPUTER INPUT DEVICE WITH DIGIT SUPPORT AND
20 NATURAL POSITION ACTUATORS, identified by attorney docket number M61.12-0124.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to computer systems. In particular, the present invention relates
25 to input devices for computer systems.

In many computer systems, users are able to control functions and select displayed items using a pointing device such as a mouse. Information about the status of a mouse, such as mouse movement and the
30 activation of switches on the mouse, is periodically provided to the computer by the mouse. This information is usually delivered in data packets and is generally received by software programs known as

mouse drivers, which provide an interface between the hardware of the mouse and the operating system of the computer. In some systems, when the mouse driver receives a data packet, it generates one or more mouse
5 messages that convey the current status of the mouse including what buttons are depressed on the mouse

The mouse messages generated by the mouse driver are typically sent to the application that has a display window directly below a mouse cursor, or
10 caret, on the screen. However, in some computer architectures, other applications can receive a mouse message by registering a message hook with the operating system. Under these architectures, the operating system keeps a list of registered message
15 hooks and when the operating system receives a mouse message, it sequentially invokes the message hooks. Each message hook in the list will be invoked unless one of the message hooks consumes the mouse message by returning a value to the operating system that tells
20 the system to stop invoking message hooks in the list and to not send the mouse message to the application that has a window below the mouse cursor.

Currently, mice generally have two buttons or three buttons. Therefore, applications have been
25 written to accept mouse messages indicating events relating to at most three buttons. They generally do not have the ability to deal with any additional button closure events. In light of this, it has not been possible to implement more than three buttons on
30 a mouse in such a way that additional functions can be invoked from currently available applications by depressing one of the additional buttons.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a computer system having a display and a

keyboard, a computer readable medium includes instructions for invoking a message hook procedure based on a mouse message indicative of a mouse event.

Instructions also provide for identifying at least
5 one focus application that has a current keyboard focus and of converting the mouse message into a command for the focus application. The command is then sent to the focus application and the mouse message is prevented from being routed to any other
10 applications.

In one embodiment, the commands include the command to page forward or backward through pages of Internet documents.

In other embodiments of the present
15 invention, instead of converting the mouse message into a command, the message hook procedure displays a graphical user interface based on the focus application and the mouse message. The graphical user interface includes one or more commands that the user
20 may select. Based on the selection made by the user, the message hook procedure sends a corresponding command to the focus application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an operating
25 environment for the present invention.

FIG. 2A is a perspective view of a five switch mouse of the present invention.

FIG. 2B is a top view of the internal circuitry and bottom housing of the mouse of FIG. 2A.

30 FIG. 2C is a perspective view of a rocker-arm switch of the mouse of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 2D is a perspective cut-away view of the forward part of the mouse of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 2E is a bottom view a top housing of

the mouse of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 is more detailed block diagram of the computer system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a data structure for a mouse
5 packet of the present invention.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are flow diagrams showing a method of handling mouse information under the present invention.

FIGS. 6A-6C are screen displays produced by
10 an Internet browser under the present invention.

FIG. 7A is one embodiment of a graphical user interface under the present invention.

FIG. 7B is another embodiment of a graphical user interface under the present invention.

15 FIG. 8 is a flow diagram of a method for one aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 and the related discussion are
20 intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable computing environment in which the invention may be implemented. Although not required, the invention will be described, at least in part, in the general context of computer-executable instructions,
25 such as program modules, being executed by a personal computer. Generally, program modules include routine programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the
30 art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe

computers, and the like. The invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

With reference to FIG. 1, an exemplary system for implementing the invention includes a general purpose computing device in the form of a conventional personal computer 20, including a processing unit (CPU) 21, a system memory 22, and a system bus 23 that couples various system components including the system memory 22 to the processing unit 21. The system bus 23 may be any of several types of bus structures including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. The system memory 22 includes read only memory (ROM) 24 and random access memory (RAM) 25. A basic input/output (BIOS) 26, containing the basic routine that helps to transfer information between elements within the personal computer 20, such as during start-up, is stored in ROM 24. The personal computer 20 further includes a hard disk drive 27 for reading from and writing to a hard disk (not shown), a magnetic disk drive 28 for reading from or writing to removable magnetic disk 29, and an optical disk drive 30 for reading from or writing to a removable optical disk 31 such as a CD ROM or other optical media. The hard disk drive 27, magnetic disk drive 28, and optical disk drive 30 are connected to the system bus 23 by a hard disk drive interface 32, magnetic disk drive interface 33, and an optical drive interface 34,

respectively. The drives and the associated computer-readable media provide nonvolatile storage of computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules and other data for the personal computer 20.

5 Although the exemplary environment described herein employs the hard disk, the removable magnetic disk 29 and the removable optical disk 31, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other types of computer readable media which can store data
10 that is accessible by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks, Bernoulli cartridges, random access memories (RAMs), read only memory (ROM), and the like, may also be used in the exemplary operating environment.

15 A number of program modules may be stored on the hard disk, magnetic disk 29, optical disk 31, ROM 24 or RAM 25, including an operating system 35, one or more application programs 36, one or more device drivers 60, other program modules 37, and program data
20 38. A user may enter commands and information into the personal computer 20 through input devices such as a keyboard 40, pointing device 42 and a microphone 43.

Other input devices (not shown) may include a joystick, game pad, satellite dish, scanner, or the
25 like. These and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit 21 through a serial port interface 46 that is coupled to the system bus 23, but may be connected by other interfaces, such as a sound card, a parallel port, a game port or a
30 universal serial bus (USB). A monitor 47 or other type of display device is also connected to the system bus 23 via an interface, such as a video adapter 48. In addition to the monitor 47, personal computers may typically include other peripheral output devices,

such as a speaker 45 and printers (not shown).

The personal computer 20 may operate in a networked environment using logic connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer 5 49. The remote computer 49 may be another personal computer, a hand-held device, a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device or other network node, and typically includes many or all of the elements described above relative to the personal computer 20, 10 although only a memory storage device 50 has been illustrated in FIG. 1. The logic connections depicted in FIG. 1 include a local area network (LAN) 51 and a wide area network (WAN) 52. Such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise- 15 wide computer network Intranets and the Internet.

When used in a LAN networking environment, the personal computer 20 is connected to the local area network 51 through a network interface or adapter 53. When used in a WAN networking environment, the 20 personal computer 20 typically includes a modem 54 or other means for establishing communications over the wide area network 52, such as the Internet. The modem 54, which may be internal or external, is connected to the system bus 23 via the serial port interface 46.

25 In a network environment, program modules depicted relative to the personal computer 20, or portions thereof, may be stored in the remote memory storage devices. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are exemplary and other means of 30 establishing a communications link between the computers may be used. For example, a wireless communication link may be established between one or more portions of the network.

FIG 2A is a perspective view of a mouse 101

capable of being used with the present invention. Mouse 101 includes an upper housing 102, a lower housing 103, a primary button 104, a secondary button 105, a wheel 106, a rocker button 200, and an output
5 cable 110. Rocker button 200 is capable of being rocked in directions 201 into the side of bottom housing 103. Primary button 104 and secondary button 105 are capable of being depressed toward bottom housing 103, and wheel 106 is capable of being rotated
10 in directions 107 and depressed in direction 108.

As shown in FIG. 2B, mouse 101 includes a ball 119 that rests in a middle portion of lower housing 103 and protrudes through a hole 120 (shown in dashed lines) in the lower surface of the mouse. X
15 and Y axis transducers 121 and 121', respectively, translating motion into electrical signals, and each include an encoder wheel shaft 122 and an encoder wheel 124 axially fixed to an end of each encoder wheel shaft 122. The encoder wheel shafts 122 are
20 oriented perpendicular to each other within lower housing 103, and adjacent to the ball 119.

A wheel pin 126 and an end pin 127 (both shown in dashed lines) axially extend from each encoder wheel shaft 122 into a pair of pin holes,
25 formed in a pair of supports 128, to rotatably receive the encoder wheel shaft. Each pair of shaft supports 128 rotatably retains one of the encoder wheel shafts 122. The wheel pin 126 axially extends from the end of the encoder wheel shaft 122 proximal to the encoder
30 wheel 124. The end pin 127 axially extends from the end of the encoder wheel shaft 122 distal from the encoder wheel 124.

A spring-biased roller 130 projects upwardly from and is rotatably retained by the lower housing

103. The spring-biased roller 130 is positioned opposite to an interior angle formed by the perpendicularly positioned encoder wheel shafts 122 and biases the ball 119 into contact with the encoder wheel shafts and toward the interior angle, while allowing the ball to freely rotate, and cause the encoder wheel shafts 122 and the encoder wheels 124 to rotate.

A light-emitting element, such as a light-emitting diode ("LED") 166, is positioned on one side of each encoder wheel 124. A light-detecting element, such as a phototransistor 168, is positioned opposite each LED 166 on the other side of each encoder wheel 124. As each encoder wheel 124 rotates, light from the LED 166 is alternatively blocked and transmitted through the encoder wheel 124 and received by the phototransistor 168 depending on whether one of several notches 125 in the perimeter of the encoder wheel is positioned between the LED 166 and phototransistor 168.

A primary switch 170 and a secondary switch 172 are positioned below the primary input button 104 and the secondary input button 105, respectively (see FIG. 2A), whereby actuation of the primary or secondary input button results in actuation of the corresponding switch. A roller switch 174 is positioned adjacent to wheel 106, and can be actuated by depressing wheel 106 downwardly as described below.

The switches 170 and 172 are spaced apart in positions approximately within the front left and right corners of the lower housing 103, respectively, to accommodate positioning of the wheel 106 and carriage 140 therebetween. It is desirable to allow a user to depress the primary or secondary buttons 104

and 105 at any portion on the upper surface of these buttons (see FIG. 2A), while still actuating the switches 170 and 172, respectively.

The primary and secondary switches 170 and 5 172, the roller switch 174, the LEDs 166 and the phototransistors 168 are all mounted on a single printed circuit board 182, and coupled by known means to additional circuitry 184 mounted thereon. Additional circuitry 184 includes a microcontroller 10 and other discrete electronic devices known by those skilled in the relevant art to cause LEDs 166 to emit light, to cause phototransistors 168 to produce signals based on the light, to receive the signals, and to convert these signals to appropriate computer 15 signals to be output over cord 110 to the computer.

Rocker button 200 includes support arms 202 and 208 that have openings used to snap fit rocker button 200 into pins 204 and 210 that are integrally formed in lower housing 103. Support arms 202 and 208 20 and pins 204 and 210 are positioned such that rocker button 200 can pivot about an axis between pins 204 and 210 in directions 201 shown in FIG. 2A.

Rocker button 200 is in contact with a rocker arm 220 of a rocker arm switch 222. Rocker arm 25 220 pivots about a connecting pin extending between two arms of a support 224. Support 224 is in turn supported by base support 226, which also supports a first switch 228.

Rocker arm switch 222 is shown in more 30 detail in FIG. 2C, which provides a perspective view of the rocker arm switch. In FIG. 2C, rocker arm 220 is shown connected to switch 228 and a second switch 230 by respective plungers 232 and 234. As button 200 is pivoted, it causes rocker arm 220 to pivot about

connecting pin 236 causing either plunger 232 to move into switch 228 or plunger 234 to move into switch 230 and thereby closing the respective switch. Since rocker arm 220 can not close both switch 228 and switch 230 at the same time, the switches are not independently depressible. In some embodiments, switches 228 and 230 include internal springs that open their respective switches when force is not being applied to button 200. Signals from switches 228 and 230 are provided to additional circuitry 184 of FIG. 2B.

In alternative embodiments, rocker arm switch 200 is implemented as two discrete switches. In other embodiments, the orientation of the rocker arm switch or the discrete switches is different.

As shown more clearly in FIG. 2D, wheel 106 consists of a disk 136 having an elastomeric covering 137 extending circumferentially around the disk. A pair of pins 138 forming an axle extending axially from opposite sides of the disk 136. A substantially rectangular cross-section hub 139 extends from one of the pins 138. The pins 138 are snap-fit into a pair of round apertures 141 formed by two pairs of upwardly extending fingers 135 formed in a carriage 140. As explained more fully below, carriage 140 is movably retained in position in lower housing 103.

A pair of vertically extending flanges 143 protrude from opposite sides of an encoder enclosure 142, while a pair of vertically extending ribs 145 protrude from a side of carriage 140. A pair of vertically extending grooves 147 formed in the ribs 145 each receive one of the flanges 143 of the encoder enclosure 142 so that the encoder closure is securely received by carriage 140. When so received, an

inverted U-shaped slot 161 in the encoder enclosure 142 is axially aligned with the round apertures 141 of the carriage 140. The flanges 143 each have a tapered lower end 143' to readily allow the encoder closure 5 142 to be slid into the grooves 147 during manufacture. A flexible web connector 151 electrically interconnects a portion of the Z-axis transducer assembly 153 with the printed circuit board 182.

10 The carriage 140 rests upon a pair of springs 176. A pair of pins 177, extending upwardly from the lower housing 103, extends through and retains a lower portion of springs 176. Four vertical guides 178 (having a substantially 45° angular cross-
15 section) extend upwardly from the lower housing 103 to slidably retain four corners 140' of the carriage 140 and thereby allow the carriage to slidably rest upon springs 176, while restricting movement of the carriage to sliding movement in a vertical direction.
20 As a result, the wheel 106 can be depressed and the carriage 140 thereby slid downwardly toward the lower housing 103 of the mouse 101 so that a switch engagement arm 180 extending from the carriage (opposite the encoder enclosure 142) is moved
25 downwardly to actuate the roller switch 174. In particular, a lower end portion 179 of the switch engagement arm 180 engages and depresses a switch button of the roller switch 174, until a lower surface of a downwardly extending stop portion 183 of the
30 switch engagement arm engages an upper surface 185 of the roller switch 174 to limit downward movement of the switch engagement arm (and therefore prevent further downward movement of the switch button 181). Without the stop portion 183, the switch button 181 of

the roller switch 174 might be depressed inwardly too far, causing the button to become stuck in the downward position.

Additionally, carriage 140 can be depressed
5 downwardly to actuate the roller switch 174, while wheel 106 is rotated. Therefore, the user can depress and hold the roller switch 174, thereby generating a switch signal, while simultaneously rotating the wheel 106 to generate roller position signals.

10 Several legs 164, extending downwardly from carriage 140, rest against an upper surface of the lower housing 103 when the wheel 106 is fully depressed, to thereby restrict further downward movement of the carriage. A tab 165, extending
15 outwardly from one of the ribs 145 of the carriage 140, and an upper surface of one of the pair of fingers 135 that are opposite the tab 165, rest against stop members 402 and 404, respectively, of the upper housing 102 (FIG. 2D), to thereby limit upward
20 movement of the roller 106 and carriage 140.

Referring to FIG. 2E, which is a bottom view of upper housing 102, primary button 104 and secondary button 105, primary and secondary buttons 104 and 105 are integrally formed with a resilient hinge member
25 406 extending from a rearward edge of each of the buttons. Hinge member 406 is received through an opening 411 in upper housing 102 and secured thereto by locking tabs 410 which snap-fit into recesses 412 in the hinge member. When the hinge member 406 is
30 retained by the upper housing 102, and the upper housing is secured to the lower housing 103, a pair of switch-actuating plungers 415, one extending downward from each of the primary and secondary buttons 104 and 105, are positioned over corresponding ones of the

switches 170 and 172 to engage and depress the switches. When upper and lower housings 102 and 103 are secured together, wheel 106 extends upward through an oval hole 417 formed between primary and secondary
5 buttons 104 and 105 (as shown in FIG. 2A).

A channel 408 extends transversely across the hinge member 406 between the left and the right sides thereof to provide an area where the material (e.g., plastic) forming the hinge member is thinner,
10 and thereby provides a hinge line at which the buttons 104 and 105 pivot when depressed. The hinge member 406 is resilient and provides an upwardly directed return force to return the buttons 104 and 105 to their original position after being depressed. Importantly,
15 a post 413 extending downwardly from the upper housing 102 is split longitudinally with respect to the housing to form left and right post portions 414, with a gap therebetween. The hinge member 406 has left and right post portions 409, each with a resilient,
20 laterally outward primary hinge portion 417 and a resilient, laterally inward secondary hinge portion 418 having a hole 416 therebetween sized to receive a corresponding one of the left and right post portions 414 therethrough when the hinge member is secured to
25 the upper housing 102. By splitting the downwardly extending posts 413 into left and right post portions 414, the left and right secondary hinge portions 418 of the hinge member 406 can extend therebetween and provide an upward return force to the buttons 104 and
30 105 at a laterally inward side thereof to better distribute the return force applied by the hinge member 406, as will be described below. A longitudinally extending space 420 is provided between the left and right secondary hinge portions 418 to

isolate the primary and secondary buttons 104 and 105 so that movement of either button does not cause movement of the other button.

The mouse generates X and Y axis position
5 signals for the computer system generally in a manner typical of most current mice. In operation, mouse 101 is moved or slid along a planar surface, causing the ball 119 protruding through the hole 120 to rotate. As the ball 119 rotates, it rotates the encoder wheel
10 shafts 122 of the X and Y transducers 121 and 121', which, in turn, rotate the encoder wheels 124 fixed thereon. As the encoder wheels 124 rotate, the phototransistors 168 receive pulses of light from the LEDs 166 as the notches 125 sweep past the LEDs. Each
15 phototransistor 168 converts these pulses of light into varying electrical signals, which are input to additional circuitry 184.

The number of transitions between digital
"0" and "1" signals detected by additional circuitry
20 184 indicates the magnitude of mouse travel. Together, determination of direction and magnitude of mouse travel are referred to in the art as quadrature calculation. Quadrature calculation is performed by additional circuitry 184 using known techniques to
25 produce count signals indicating movement of mouse 101 along X and Y axes. The count signals are either positive or negative, indicating movement of mouse 101 in either forward or reverse direction along a particular axis.

30 Mouse 101 generates Z-axis position signals for the computer system in a manner similar to that for generating X and Y axis signals. The Z-axis transducer assembly 153 of FIG. 2C produces Z-axis signals, which are input to additional circuitry 184.

Additional circuitry 184 determines the direction and magnitude of rotation of wheel 106 from these signals using quadrature calculation.

Although mouse 101 has been described in connection with a track ball used to determine movement of the mouse, the present invention can also be used with solid-state mice that detect movement of the mouse by collecting images of portions of the surface over which the mouse travels.

FIG. 3 provides a more detailed block diagram of the interaction between mouse 101 and computer system 20. To better understand the operation of mouse 101 and computer system 20 of FIG. 3, the components of that system will be discussed in connection with flow diagrams of FIGS. 5A and 5B, which show a process of one embodiment of the present invention, and in connection with a data structure shown in FIG. 4.

In FIG. 5A, a process of the present invention starts when the user manipulates mouse 101 at a step 380. Based on this manipulation, mouse 101 generates a mouse packet that is passed to serial interface 264 at a step 382. An example of a mouse packet under one embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. 4 as mouse packet 300. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the mouse packet and the serial interface described below are used in PS/2 and serial mouse connections. For USB connections the mouse information is sent to the mouse driver using publicly available USB protocols for mice.

In FIG. 4, four-byte mouse packet 300 is shown in a row and column format with bytes 302, 304, 306, and 308 shown in rows and the individual bits of each of the bytes shown in columns. Byte 302 is the

first byte provided by mouse 101, byte 304 is the second byte, byte 306 is the third byte, and byte 308 is the fourth byte. The columns of bits are organized with the least significant bits on the far right and
5 the most significant bits on the far left. Thus, column 310 includes the least significant bits of each of the four bytes and column 312 includes the most significant bits of each of the four bytes.

Within mouse packet 300, first byte 302
10 includes left button bit 314, right button bit 316, and middle button bit 318. A "1" in left button bit 314 indicates that the left button is depressed and a "0" in left button bit 314 indicates that the left button is not depressed. Similarly, a "1" in right
15 button 316 or middle button bit 318 indicates that the right button or the middle button, respectively, are depressed and a "0" in either of these bits indicates that their respective button is not depressed.

Fourth bit 320 of byte 302 is set to one.

20 Fifth bit 322 of byte 302 is the ninth bit of a nine-bit signed value that is completed by byte 304. The nine-bit value produced by the combination of bit 322 and byte 304 represents the direction and magnitude of movement of the mouse along the X
25 coordinate. Since the nine-bit value is in two's complement format, bit 322 indicates the direction of mouse movement such that if it has a value of "0", mouse movement is in a positive X direction and if it has a value of "1", mouse movement is in a negative X
30 direction.

Sixth bit 324 of first byte 302 is the ninth bit of a nine-bit signed value that is completed by byte 306. The combination of bit 324 and third byte 306 produces a value that indicates the magnitude and

direction of movement of the mouse along the Y coordinate. Since this value is a two's complement signed value, bit 324 indicates the direction of movement along the Y coordinate such that if it has a value of "1", the mouse movement is in a negative Y direction, and if it has a value of "0", the mouse movement is in a positive Y direction.

Seventh bit 326 and eighth bit 328 of first byte 302 indicate whether the nine-bit values formed by bit 322 and byte 304 and by bit 324 and byte 306, respectively, have incurred an overflow condition. This occurs when more than nine bits of movement have been detected by the mouse. In this condition, the respective nine-bit value should be set to their maximum magnitude for the direction of movement.

The least significant four bits 330, 332, 334, and 336 of fourth byte 308 represent the direction and magnitude of movement of mouse wheel 106. The value represented by bits 330, 332, 334, and 336 is a signed value wherein a positive value indicates wheel motion toward the user and a negative value indicates wheel motion away from the user.

Bits 338 and 340 are the fifth and sixth bits of byte 308, respectively, and indicate closure of switches 228 and 230, respectively, of mouse 101. Thus, when bit 338 has a value of "1" switch 228 is closed indicating that upper edge of rocker button 200 is tilted in toward switch 228.

Bits 342 and 344 of fourth byte 308 are reserved for later use and are set to zero.

Returning to FIGS. 3 and 5A, when serial interface 46 receives mouse packet 300, it converts the serial information of mouse packet 300 into a set of parallel information and provides the parallel

packets to a mouse driver 264 of FIG. 3 at a step 384 of FIG. 5A. At step 386, mouse driver 264 determines if this is a side button event by examining bits 338 and 340 of mouse packet 300. If this is not a side
5 button event, mouse driver 264 creates a mouse message based on the event at a step 388. The creation of the mouse message is identical to the manner in which existing mice create mouse messages for non-side-button events.

10 If at 386, mouse driver 264 determines that this is a side button event, the process of FIG. 5A continues at step 390 where mouse driver 264 creates a specialized middle-button mouse message. The mouse message is specialized in that one of its parameters
15 includes the identity of the side button that experienced the event.

 Under one embodiment, where the mouse driver 264 is implemented with an operating system such as Windows NT®, Windows 95®, or Windows 98® provided by
20 Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, mouse driver 264 selects the mouse message from four possible middle-button mouse messages. The four middle-button mouse messages are divided into two types depending on the location of the cursor within a
25 window. If the cursor is located within a non-client area, such as a boarder along the window, or a toolbar, mouse driver 264 generates a "WM_NCMBUTTONDOWN" mouse message when a side button is depressed and a "WM_NCMBUTTONUP" message when a side
30 button is released. When the mouse cursor is positioned over a client portion of a window, mouse driver 264 generates a "WM_MBUTTONDOWN" mouse message when a side button is depressed and a "WM_MBUTTONUP" mouse message when a side button is released.

Each of these four mouse messages includes a pointer to a structure containing a set of parameters associated with the message. One of these parameters is the current position of the mouse cursor on the screen. Another parameter in the structure is a thirty-two-bit value denoted as "Extrainfo". In some embodiments, mouse driver 264 specializes the middle-button mouse message by storing the identity of the side button that was depressed or released.

10 After mouse driver 264 creates the mouse message at either step 390 or 388, the process of the present invention continues at step 500 of FIG. 5B. At step 500, an operating system 266 of FIG. 3 receives the mouse message from mouse driver 264. In
15 some embodiments, operating system 266 is a Windows NT®, a Windows 95®, or Windows 98® brand operating system provided by Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington.

 In some embodiments, operating system 266
20 includes a mouse message hook list that identifies a series of mouse message hook procedures 268. When operating system 266 receives a mouse message, it examines its mouse message hook list to determine if any mouse message hook procedures have registered
25 themselves with operating system 266. If at least one mouse message hook procedure has registered itself with operating system 266, operating system 266 will pass the mouse message to the registered mouse message hook procedure 268 that appears first on the list.

30 Under the present invention, a message interceptor 270 of FIG. 3, which is a message hook procedure developed under the present invention, registers itself with operating system 266 at a step 398 before step 500 of FIG. 5B and before step 380 of

FIG. 5A.

Thus, after operating system 266 receives a mouse message from mouse driver 264 at step 500 of FIG. 5B, the operating system passes the mouse message
5 to the first registered mouse message hook procedure at a step 502. If the message hook is not message interceptor 270 at step 504, the called message hook executes at a step 506 and returns a value to operating system 266 that instructs the operating
10 system to pass the mouse message to the next registered mouse message hook. This is shown in FIG. 5B as a return from step 506 to step 502.

If at step 504, the next message hook in the list is message interceptor 270, the process continues
15 at step 508 where message interceptor 270 determines if this is a middle-button mouse message. If this is not a middle-button mouse message, message interceptor 270 returns a value to operating system 266 to indicate that operating system 266 should pass the
20 mouse message to the next message hook in the list. Thus, the process returns to step 502 from step 508.

If at step 508, message interceptor 270 determines that this is a middle-button mouse message, it proceeds to step 510 where it examines the
25 "Extrainfo" parameter associated with the middle-button mouse message. If there is no side button information at a step 512 of FIG. 5B, message interceptor 270 returns a value to operating system 266 to indicate that the operating system should pass
30 the mouse message to the next registered mouse message hook. This is shown in FIG. 5B as a return step 502.

If at step 512, message interceptor 270 determines that the mouse message includes side button information in the "Extrainfo" parameter, message

interceptor 270 identifies the current focus window at a step 514. The current focus window is also known as the top window and is the window designated by the operating system to receive keyboard messages
5 indicative of keystrokes made on the keyboard. It is not necessarily the window directly beneath the mouse cursor because the cursor can be placed outside of the window that is currently receiving keyboard information. To make this determination, message
10 interceptor makes a call to an application programming interface (API) provided by operating system 266 that identifies the current focus window.

At a step 516 of FIG. 5B, message
15 interceptor determines the command or graphical user interface that is to be used based on the identity of the side button, the event that occurred with the side button, and the identity of the focus window. This determination can be made with the aid of a database such as an entry in the registry maintained by
20 operating system 266 for operating systems such as Windows NT®, Windows 95®, or Windows 98®. Thus, for the same focus window, the depression of switch 228 of FIG. 2C can have a separate command associated with it than the depression of switch 230. In addition,
25 different focus windows can have different commands associated with the side buttons. For example, for one focus window the depression of switch 228 can be associated with a page back function, while for another focus window the depression of switch 228 can
30 be associated with an "UNDO" function.

In addition, some focus window/side button event combinations are not associated with a command but instead are associated with the production of a graphical user interface that will appear on top of

the focus window.

At step 518, message interceptor 270 determines if the current focus window and current side button event are associated with the production of a graphical user interface. If they are associated with a graphical user interface, message interceptor 270 makes a call to a graphical user interface program 274 of FIG. 3 associated with this side button event and focus window. This occurs at a step 520 of FIG. 5B.

If at step 518 of FIG. 5B, message interceptor 270 determines that the current side button event and focus window are associated with a command or after the user selects a command from the graphical user interface displayed at step 520, message interceptor 270 issues the command to the focus window application, which is shown as focus application 272 in FIG. 3. The issuance of this command is shown in step 522 of FIG. 5B. Based on this command, focus application 272 performs a function such as paging back or forward through an Internet document, undoing or redoing a previously performed function, or paging upward or downward within a document. Examples of these functions are described further below.

After message interceptor 270 has issued the command to focus application 272, message interceptor 270 consumes the mouse message by removing the message from the message chain at a step 524. This is accomplished by returning a value to operating system 266 that indicates to the operating system that it should not pass the mouse message to any other message hook procedures or to the Window below the mouse cursor.

Through the process of FIGS. 5A and 5B, the present invention is able to use an additional mouse button to invoke functions in applications that do not directly support such a button. By using an existing
5 mouse packet protocol and existing mouse messages, the present invention is able to make a mouse with more than three buttons functionally compatible with existing applications.

FIGS. 6A, 6B, 6C, shows changes in a display
10 screen that can be achieved using side button 200 of mouse 101 in conjunction with message interceptor 270 of FIG. 3. FIG. 6A shows a screen display 560 with a window 562 that is produced by an Internet browser, in this case Internet Explorer 4.0® produced by Microsoft
15 Corporation. Window 562 includes the image of a current Internet page 564 as well as back button 566 and forward button 568.

In the prior art, in order to page backward to a previous Internet document page, the user had to
20 place the cursor over back button 566 and depress and release the left button. Alternatively, the user could simultaneously press the "Alt" key and the left arrow key to cause Internet Explorer 4.0® to page backward to a previous Internet page.

Under an embodiment present invention, the user simply has to press and release button 200 of mouse 101 so that switch 228 is depressed while window 562 is the focus window of screen display 560. It does not matter where the cursor is currently
25 positioned when window button 200 is depressed and released.

In this embodiment this is accomplished by message interceptor 270, which receives two middle button mouse messages that indicate that switch 228

has been depressed and released. Based on these two mouse messages, and after identifying that Internet Explorer 4.0® is the focus window, message interceptor 270 determines that this button is associated with a
5 page back function. In order to cause Internet Explorer 4.0® to execute a page back function, message interceptor 270 posts a series of keyboard messages that falsely indicate that the user has simultaneously depressed the "Alt" key and the left arrow key and
10 then has released both keys.

When Internet Explorer 4.0® receives these keyboard messages, it interprets them as if the user has actually made these keys strokes. Based on these keyboard messages, Internet Explorer 4.0® pages
15 backward to the previous Internet document that was shown on display screen 560. An example of this previous document is shown as previous page 570 in screen display 560 of FIG. 6B.

In the prior art, users could also page
20 forward to documents that were initially shown after the current page, but which are no longer in view because the user has paged backward at some point. Under the prior art, the user initiates at page forward command either by positioning the cursor over
25 forward button 568 and depressing and releasing the left button of the mouse or by simultaneously pressing the "Alt" key and the right arrow key.

Under the present invention, the user can page forward to the next Internet page simply by
30 pressing and releasing button 200 such that switch 230 is closed and opened. This causes two mouse messages to be sent to message interceptor 270, which interprets the mouse messages as the depression and release of switch 230. Based on the identity of the

switch that was depressed and released and the fact that Internet Explorer 4.0® is the focus window, under one embodiment of the invention, message interceptor 270 produces a series of keyboard commands that
5 indicate the simultaneous depression of the "Alt" key and the right arrow key followed by the simultaneous release of those keys. Message interceptor 270 then posts these messages to Internet Explorer 4.0®, which interprets them as actual keystrokes and thus
10 initiates a page forward function. The result of this page forward function is shown in FIG. 6C where forward page 576 is shown in Explorer window 562 of display 560.

Similar commands can be sent to other
15 applications under the present invention. For instance, the depression and the release of switch 228 can be associated with a command to cause an application to undo a previously performed function. For example, the depression and release of switch 228
20 can be associated with the "undo" function found in Microsoft's word processing program Word®. In such an embodiment, when message interceptor 270 receives a middle button mouse messages indicating the depression and release of switch 228, it post keyboard messages
25 to Microsoft's Word® application that are interpreted by Microsoft's Word® application as an instruction to undo the previous performed function. Thus, if the user had mistakenly deleted a word from their document, simply by depressing and releasing mouse
30 button 200 such that switch 228 is depressed and released, they can invoke the "undo" function of Word® and cause the deleted word to reappear in the document. Furthermore, the present invention can also be used to invoke the "redo" function, which reverses

an "undo" function performed earlier. For example this function can be invoked in an embodiment of the present invention when the user depresses and releases mouse button 200 such that switch 230 is depressed and
5 released.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the depression and release of a side button can be associated with a page down function in the focus application such that when the side button is
10 depressed and released the application pages through a multi-page document. In one such embodiment, the depression and release of switch 228 is converted into commands that instruct an application to page up through a document and the depression and release of
15 switch 230 is converted into commands that instruct the application to page downward through the document.

Those skilled in the art will recognize that the present invention is not limited to causing applications to perform the functions described above.
20 Other functions may be implemented with the applications described above. In addition, although the present invention has been described in connection with specific applications, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be used in
25 conjunction with many different types of applications.

FIG. 7A depicts a screen display 600 showing a window 602 and a graphical user interface 604 having a forward button 608, a back button 606, and a double-headed arrow 610. As discussed above, a graphical
30 user interface, such as graphical user interface 604, will be displayed when message interceptor 270 receives a side button mouse event that is associated with a graphical user interface for the current focus window.

In some embodiments, after determining that a mouse event has occurred and that the event is associated with a graphical user interface, message interceptor 270 waits for a period of time to see if
5 it receives a related second mouse message indicating that a related second mouse event has occurred. The first event and the related second event can include many combinations of events. For example, the first event can be the depression and release of a side
10 button on the mouse and the second event can be movement of the mouse or a subsequent depression and release of the side button of the mouse. Alternatively, the first event can be the depression of the side button and the second event can be
15 movement of the mouse or the release of the side button. Note that the first and second events can be any of those discussed above or any other suitable combination of events.

If message interceptor 270 receives a
20 related second mouse message within the set period of time, it examines the position of the mouse cursor found in the two mouse messages. If the mouse was significantly moved to the left between the time of the first event and the time of the second event,
25 message interceptor 270 accesses a database to determine a command to be sent to the focus window. In the example of FIG. 7A, message interceptor 270 would send a command to perform a back function, since the user's movement would have placed the cursor over
30 back button 606 if graphical user interface 604 had been displayed. This command is sent as a series of keyboard messages that are posted to the focus window as discussed above.

If the mouse was moved to the right between

the time of the first event and the time of the second event, message interceptor 270 retrieves a separate command for the focus window. In the example of FIG. 7A, message interceptor 270 would send a series of
5 keyboard messages representing a request for a forward function since the user's movement to the right would have placed the mouse cursor over forward button 608 if graphical user interface 604 had been displayed.

Those skilled in the art will recognize that
10 the left and right directions are provided as examples and that message interceptor 270 will also detect up and down movement as well as diagonal movement of the mouse between the time of the first event and the time of the second event.

15 If the time interval passes without message interceptor 270 receiving a second mouse message indicating that a related second event occurred, message interceptor 270 calls the graphical user interface application associated with the current
20 focus window and the graphical user interface application generates the graphical user interface. For example, in FIG. 7A, the graphical user interface application produces graphical user interface 604.

When message interceptor 270 later receives
25 a second message indicating that a second event occurred, it passes the coordinates of the mouse cursor associated with the second message to the graphical user interface application. The graphical user interface application then determines what
30 command the mouse cursor was over when the second event occurred. For instance, if the mouse cursor is over forward button 608 when the second event occurs, the graphical user interface application identifies the forward function as the selected command.

The selected command is then returned to message interceptor 270, which converts the command into a format accessible by the focus window or which simply passes the command to the focus window. To
5 perform the conversion, message interceptor 270 can use a database that describes the format for particular commands and focus windows.

Although only back button 606 and forward button 608 are shown in FIG. 7A, those skilled in the
10 art will recognize that the graphical user interface application can produce other buttons. In particular, buttons may be added vertically above and below arrow 610 and diagonally from arrow 610. This results in a radial or pie menu such as pie menu 620 of FIG. 7B.
15 In addition, those skilled in the art will recognize that the size and shape of the buttons can be changed without altering the functions of the present invention.

Although the present invention has been
20 described in connection with mouse 101 having side button 200, those skilled in the art will recognize that the present invention can be practiced with other types of buttons and switches. In particular, rocker arm switch 222 can be replaced by two separate
25 switches that are activated by independent buttons. The switches can also be replaced by touch sensors that are capable of providing an electrical signal indicative of when the user is touching a particular area of the mouse. Examples of such touch sensors are
30 found in a U.S. patent application entitled "PROXIMITY SENSOR IN AN INPUT DEVICE" that was filed on even date herewith, the inventors of which were under an obligation to assign their invention to the first assignee of the present application.

In addition, those skilled in the art will recognize that although the location of button 200 has been referred to as being on the side of the mouse, other embodiments of the present invention place the
5 additional switches or contact sensors at different locations on the mouse. For example, the functionality provided by switches 228 and 230 can be realized by placing touch sensors on top of the left button of the mouse. Under such embodiments, the
10 present invention operates in the same manner except that the two bits in the mouse packet produced by the mouse represent contact with two separate contact strips on the button instead of the depression or release of side switches 228 and 230.

15 To allow a five-button mouse of the present invention to operate with a number of different drivers, and to allow a driver of the present invention to operate with a number of different mice, the mouse and driver are synchronized to each other
20 when the driver first starts. The steps involved in this synchronization process are shown in the flow diagram of FIG. 8.

The process of FIG. 8 begins at step 700 where the driver requests a mouse identification (ID)
25 from the mouse. At step 702, the mouse returns its mouse ID, which indicates what type of mouse it is. At step 704, the driver uses the mouse ID to determine how many buttons are on the mouse and whether the mouse has a wheel. This information can be stored on
30 the registry or in some other suitable database.

If the mouse does not have a wheel at step 706, the process ends at step 708 with the driver configured to accept data from a mouse that does not have a wheel. If the mouse does have a wheel at step

706, the driver sends a set of three "SET RATE" commands to the mouse at step 710. These commands are combined by the mouse and the combination is interpreted as an instruction to activate the wheel of the mouse by passing wheel data to the driver as the wheel is manipulated.

After step 710, the driver determines if the mouse is a five-button mouse at step 712. If it is not a five-button mouse, the process ends at step 714 with the driver configured for a mouse with a wheel. If the mouse is a five-button mouse at step 712, the driver sends a set of three "SET RATE" commands to the mouse at step 716. These commands cause the mouse to activate its fourth and fifth buttons by passing button data related to these two buttons when the buttons are manipulated.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, workers skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.